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The Health of Andover



Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1959

ANDOVER MUNICIPAL BOROUGH
ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
KINGSCLERE AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
MUNICIPAL OFFICES
BRIDGE STREET
ANDOVER, HANTS

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THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1959

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1959

Mayor

Alderman J. T. Haines

PUBLIC HEARTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor P. S. Batchelor

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Lt. Col. A. F. Smith

Members

His Worship The Mayor
Councillor H. Randall
Councillor J. H. Gardner
Councillor Mrs. O. H. K. Harvey
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Price
Councillor G. Lynn
Councillor L. A. J. Coleman

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. Howard, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &
Borough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. D. Prichard, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman.

Clerk

Mrs. P. Portsmouth.

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser.

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy.

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

August, 1960.

To His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1959.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 15,950, a decrease of 120 on the figure for 1958 - however, the natural increase of population, i.e. the net gain of births over deaths was 83, and the estimated gross decrease of population is alleged to be due to a reduction in the number of members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area.

The Vital Statistics during the year again show little change from previous years, and compare favourably, but do not differ significantly from the National rates for England and Wales.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low apart from a fairly high number of notifications of measles which was in keeping with the high incidence in the country generally.

It is good to report that no cases of anterior poliomyelitis were notified during the year, and throughout the country generally the incidence was lower than it has been during the past few years, and it is to be hoped that this decrease in the incidence of the disease was due to the national vaccination campaign and the increased immunity resulting therefrom in the younger and more susceptible members of the population.

Progress continued in the slum clearance programme and by the end of the year approximately half the total number of 132 unfit houses originally submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under Section I of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, had been dealt with.

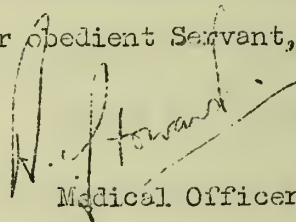
I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his contribution to the report on the hygiene and sanitary circumstances of the Borough, and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance and co-operation, especially my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman.

My thanks are also due to the Borough Surveyor and Housing Manager for information on the activities of their Departments, which has been invaluable to me in the production of this report.

I remain, Mr. Mayor,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'N. J. Howard', is written over the typed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics
(1958 figures in
brackets)

Area (in acres)	6,381	(6,381)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	15,950	(16,070)
1951 Census figure	14,661	
Number of inhabited houses	4,675	(4,581)
Rateable Value	£269,815	(£244,219)
Sum represented by penny rate	£1078-17s-4.2d.	(£981)

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1951	15,390	1955	15,689
1952	15,430	1956	15,940
1953	15,449	1957	16,150
1954	15,600	1958	16,070
	1959	15,950	

Vital Statistics

		<u>Births</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Live Births	267	138	129
Legitimate Live Births	256	134	122
Illegitimate Live Births	11	4	7
Still Births	10	4	6

		<u>Birth Rates</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u> <u>England & Wales</u>	
Live Birth Rate		16.7	16.5
Comparability Factor		1.01	
Corrected Birth Rate		16.9	
Still Birth Rate		36.1	21.0
Illegitimate Birth Rate		4.1 per cent.	5.1 per cent.

		<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	184	102	82
Infant Deaths	2	1	1
Neonatal Deaths	2	1	1
Early Neonatal Deaths	2	1	1
Maternal Deaths	1		

		<u>Death Rates</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u> <u>England & Wales</u>	
All Causes		11.5	11.6
Comparability Factor		0.8	
Corrected Rate		9.2	
Maternal Mortality Rate		3.6	
per 1000 total births			

		<u>Infant Mortality</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u> <u>England & Wales</u>	
Total Infant Mortality Rate		7.5	22.2
Legitimate Mortality Rate		8.0	
Illegitimate Mortality Rate		Nil	

		<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u> <u>England & Wales</u>	
Neonatal Mortality Rate		7.5	15.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate		43.3	34.2
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate		7.5	

(The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.
The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 live births.
The Still Birth and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total births
live and still.
The Illegitimate Birth Rate is calculated as a percentage of total live births.)

Vital Statistics

(a) Live Births

A total of 267 live births occurred during the year, 138 boys and 129 girls. The live Birth Rate, corrected for age and sex distribution by the Registrar-General's comparability factor was 16.9 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 16.5.

(b) Still Birth Rate

The number of still births was 10, giving a still birth rate of 36.1 per thousand total births (live and still). The figure for England and Wales was 21.0 per thousand total births (live and still).

(c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 184, 102 males and 82 females, compared with 199 and 187 in 1958 and 1957 respectively. This gives a local death rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution of 9.2 per thousand population. This again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 11.6 per thousand.

The chief causes of death were proportionately:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System These conditions caused 74 deaths or 40.2% of all deaths. Of these no less than 23 male and 6 female deaths were due to coronary artery disease (15.7% of the total deaths).
2. Cancer Cancers of various types accounted for 22 deaths (11.9%). Of these, 3 were due to lung cancer, 2 in males and 1 female. This is a marked reduction from the numbers recorded in 1958, but unfortunately the figures for the country as a whole still show an increasing number of deaths every year from this condition. In 1959 in England and Wales more than 18,000 deaths in men and 2,800 deaths in women were provisionally assigned to this disease.

3. Apoplexies or Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System

These accounted for 24 deaths (13.0%).

4. Respiratory Diseases

These accounted for 11 deaths (5.9%).

In addition, there were 3 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and 3 from influenza, and 6 cases of accidental death of which one was associated with motor vehicles. One maternal death unfortunately occurred following childbirth.

Infantile, Neonatal, and Early Neonatal Mortality

Infant deaths totalled 2, and both these deaths occurred during the first week of life which accounts for the remarkably low Infantile Mortality Rate of 7.5 per thousand live births. This remarkable result must be in large measure the result of the skilled attention given at the Infant Welfare Clinic and by the family doctors and Health Visitors in the Borough.

Perinatal Mortality

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is a combination of the early neonatal deaths (under one week) and the still births, is high, owing to the high still birth rate, and if this rate had been low there is little doubt that the neonatal death rate would have been higher, as most of these early deaths now are due to congenital malformations or prematurity, and in the present state of our knowledge little can be done to prevent these conditions.

Possibly earlier marriage and child birth is having an effect in lowering the national still birth rate, but there is inevitably a limit below which it is improbable that the incidence of congenital malformations will enable it to be reduced.

Infectious Diseases

The prevalence of the notifiable infectious diseases is set out in Appendix "G" at the end of the Report, and the incidence and total numbers of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register in Appendix "F".

Apart from one case of cerebro-spinal meningitis and 2 cases of Salmonellosis, no serious infectious diseases occurred in the Borough, and no deaths resulted.

Both cases of salmonellosis were due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*, the commonest type of food poisoning, but in each case the source of infection was never discovered, and there appeared to be no connection between the two cases. Fortunately, modern antibiotic drugs are so efficacious that most cases are back to work before the diagnosis is confirmed !

One case of Sonne dysentery was notified in a member of the Armed Forces who was admitted to hospital for treatment, and no secondary cases resulted.

Tuberculosis

Four new cases of tuberculosis and fifteen transfers from other districts were added to the Tuberculosis Register during the year, and five deaths occurred and three cases left the district.

The total numbers remaining on the Register at the end of the year were 140 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 21 non-respiratory, compared with 129 and 21 respectively in 1958.

Immunisation and Vaccination

During 1959, the national poliomyelitis vaccination campaign was intensified to attempt to protect as many children, expectant mothers, and young adults as possible. The response generally was good and by the end of 1959 the total numbers of vaccinations given in the Borough were:-

	<u>1st & 2nd Injections</u>	<u>3rd Injections</u>
Children (Under 15 years)	1,484	2,040
Young Adults (15 - 25 years)	864	365
Expectant Mothers	137	73
Others	61	20
	<hr/> 2,546	<hr/> 2,498

I am grateful to the press and all those who assisted in the publicity campaign to induce those who were eligible to accept this measure of protection which it is hoped will ultimately result in a virtual disappearance of this disabling and tragic disease. It was necessary for the Department to engage an additional part-time clerical assistant to deal with increasing numbers of record cards and correspondence.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Routine immunisation against these two diseases continued during the year. The numbers of immunisations performed and antigens used are shown in the Table in Appendix "E". It will be noted that the commonest type of antigen is the Triple Antigen which gives protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

An attempt was made during the autumn to improve the immunisation state of the children of school age who required reinforcing booster doses against diphtheria. Altogether, 290 children received primary diphtheria immunisation and 491 booster doses were given.

Vaccination Against Small-pox

The County Medical Officer informs me that 156 infants under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. This represents 53.4% of the total number of babies born during the year, as compared with 55.3% in 1958.

Administration of Health Services

National Health Service Act, 1945,

The administration of these devolved services is carried out by the Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council. The County Council is the Local Health Authority, but the District Health Sub-Committee has at its disposal a considerable amount of information and knowledge of the local districts and an important, if not spectacular side of the work, is the appointment of district nurses and a detailed knowledge of conditions in the respective districts. In this way valuable information and advice is given to the Health Committee of the County Council.

Reports are submitted each meeting on infectious diseases, births and deaths, inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, nursing accommodation, and matters of health importance in which the three districts have a common interest.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.

No formal action was taken under this Section during the year. In all these cases persuasion is preferable to compulsion, and I am pleased to report that persuasion was successful in one case which might have required statutory action.

Housing

I am grateful to the Housing Manager for the following report on housing progress during the year:-

During 1959, there were no new Council houses completed, and the opportunity to assist applicants on the waiting list was limited to the number of casual vacancies that were available as a result of tenants leaving existing houses. This limitation has been felt most seriously in Slum Clearance, and only four families were rehoused as against a total of 30 families rehoused in 1958 from houses which were the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders.

The number of applicants in December 1959 was 459, and this total included 135 aged persons, who in most cases occupy houses which are too large and in other ways unsuitable for elderly persons. When it is possible to rehouse these applicants these large older houses should be available for sale or letting to families, and more fully occupied.

While no additional houses have been provided during the year, it has again been necessary to erect further garages, and a total of 71 garages are now available for 986 tenants of Council houses.

New building commenced during 1959 on two sites. Clarendon Avenue site will provide a block of 16 one bedroom flats, and 4 two bedroom flats, and St. Ann's House in Suffolk Road will accommodate aged persons in bed-sittingroom flatlets. There is a future building programme of 120 units within two years, and half of this total is to be allocated to the rehousing of families displaced by Slum Clearance.

Water Supplies

Public Supply

The supply now covers the whole of the Borough supply area, except a few isolated dwellings, plus a small fringe area at Smannell and Little London in the Rural District.

The normal and special treatment of the town's water supply has been maintained during the year.

Private Supplies

(a) Andover Down-Picket Piece Area

(i) Picket Piece-Ox Drove Section

The extension of the Council's water mains to this area was completed in 1957. Of the 66 properties in this section, 47 were connected to the main by the end of the year as follows:-

		<u>Connected to Main</u>
Total number of dwellings	- 61	44
Smallholdings with caravans	- 3	2
Public buildings	- 2	1
Total	- 66	47

NOTE: There are seven caravans stationed on land in connection with dwellings, three with main supply.

This shows an increase of 27 properties connected to the main supply. Of the remaining 19 properties taking private supplies, 5 are unsatisfactory and the necessary steps will be taken to connect these to the main during 1960.

(ii) Andover Down Section

All houses in this area are now served by the main supply, the two isolated cottages in the Middleway being connected during the year.

(b) Other Areas

(Public supply available in highway)

(i) Bickett Twenty (15 houses)

Number with wells 1

(ii) Smannell and Woodhouse (16 houses)

Number with wells 1

Number with bores 3

(iii) Charlton and Foxcotte (110 houses)

Number with wells 3

Number with bores 3

(iv) Knights Enham (13 houses)

Number with wells 1

(v) East Anton (11 houses)

Number with bores 4

(2 take supply from deep bore
at watercress bed adjacent)

From paragraph (a) and (b) above, it will be seen that 35 dwellings and caravans and one public building within the Borough take a supply of water from sources other than a public main.

Of four samples taken from wells, one proved unsatisfactory, and works were carried out to this well with the result that subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms

The duty of ensuring that dairy farms are provided with a supply of water suitable for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, passed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on October 1st, 1949. There are eleven such farms within the Borough, nine of which take a main supply.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and 2 samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Main Supply

Sampling

3 samples were taken from selected points and submitted for bacteriological examination and proved satisfactory.

A sample was submitted for chemical analysis and a report received as follows:-

The water was clear and free from abnormal colour, odour or taste; there was no deposit. On analysis the sample yielded the following results:-

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total solids	310
Chlorides (Cl)	11
Free ammonia (NH ₃)	0.060
Albuminoid ammonia (NH ₃)	0.015
Nitrate nitrogen	5.0
Nitrite nitrogen	0.003
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate (4 hours @ 27° C)	0.10
Temporary hardness (as CaCO ₃)	232
Permanent hardness (as CaCO ₃)	14
Total hardness (as CaCO ₃)	246
Fluorides [*])	
Lead)	
Zinc)	
Copper)	Nil

pH 7.6

*The test for presence of fluorides was carried out on further sample of water from same source received on 13.1.60.

Observations:

This is a moderately hard water, in which nearly all the hardness is temporary (i.e. removed by boiling.)

The presence of 0.060 parts per million free ammonia and a slight trace of nitrites is not normal in most drinking water from mains supplies, but in view of the other figures being satisfactory I am of the opinion that this ammonia and nitrite has been derived from nitrate in the water by reduction. I am satisfied that this water may be regarded as organically pure.

(Sgd) DAVID. G. ALLEN.

Public Analyst.

Waterworks

The Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. R.S. Offord reports that the water supply to the town has been maintained during the period in spite of an extremely dry summer and shortage of storage capacity at the reservoir, and also that plans and reports are in course of preparation for the provision of additional storage capacity at the reservoir and improvements to the distribution system. Some of the improvements to the distribution system are already being carried out in conjunction with the laying of mains to new housing development.

Milk Supplies

There are nine persons registered as distributors of milk and eight premises registered as dairies within the Borough. The W.I. is registered as a distributor of cream for their Friday market at the Star and Garter Yard.

The County Council has delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council. Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)

Regulations, 1949 -1953, are as follows:-

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences	- 4
Dealers (Sterilised) Licence	- 1
Dealers (Pasteurised) Licences	- 7

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk)

Regulations, 1949 -1954, are as follows:-

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested)Licences - 7

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Specified Areas

The Borough is included in a specified area within which the retail sale of milk is restricted to designated milks, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised, and Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurising Plants

There are four milk pasteurising plants in operation within the Borough, two plants of the Holder Type and two High Temperature Short Time installations.

Samples from Dealers

20 samples of raw T.T. Milk were taken for bacteriological examination, one of which failed to satisfy the official test.

A total of 200 samples were taken from pasteurising plants, all of which satisfied both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests.

3 samples of Sterilised Milk taken for the Turbidity test proved satisfact

Samples from Schools

71 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken from schools, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests.

Biological Examination

5 samples of raw T.T. milk submitted for biological examination proved negative for Myco. tuberculosis and Brucella abortus.

Milk Bottle Cleansing

Three hundred and fifty-two bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, two hundred and fifty-nine of which proved satisfactory, seventy-nine fairly satisfactory and fourteen unsatisfactory. In cases of unsatisfactory results the method of cleansing is checked and advice given.

Statutory Action

Proceedings were taken against dairymen as follows:-

(a) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959 (Regulation 27).

One dirty bottle containing milk delivered to a school.

The case was proved and a fine of £5. imposed.

Public Services

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Articles requiring steam disinfection are dealt with at St. John's Hospital by arrangement. It was not found necessary to carry out any disinfections after infectious diseases during the year.

Disinfestation work was carried out at premises infested as follows:-

Ants	15
Flies	35
Cockroaches	3
Fleas	3
Red Mite	1
Beetles	2
Bees	1
Rabbits	3 (Referred to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

A liquid, powder or smoke insecticide is applied as found necessary.

Requests were received for assistance in respect of nuisance from wasps, and 332 nests were destroyed, Lindane smoke fumers being effectively used in most cases. No complaints of bed bugs were received during the year.

Swimming Pools and Hot Baths

Borough Swimming Pool

The swimming pool has continued to furnish a service to the community limited by the capacity of the Pool and dressing accommodation.

There is no doubt that at times this Pool is considerably overloaded and consideration will have to be given in the near future to either the construction of an additional pool or the erection of a covered pool with other facilities. The Borough Surveyor's Department has been asked to furnish preliminary proposals and suggestions.

Special attention is given to the purity of the water which is continually circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are carried out daily and 34 samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors during the swimming season, one of which was unsatisfactory. Reports on all samples are posted on the notice board at the pool and are noted with interest by the public.

The Surveyor has supplied the following statistics for the year 1959:-

Bathers

Adults	6,935
Children	29,032
Special organisations (Adults and children)	1,564
	<hr/>
	37,531
	<hr/>

Groups school children 7,975

Spectators

Adults	2,370
Children	1,673
	<hr/>
	4,043
	<hr/>

The hot baths were closed in September, 1954, and have not been reopened. There is a pool at the Grammar School, the water being chlorinated by and dosing according to the use of the pool.

Twenty-four samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors in the swimming season, four of which were unsatisfactory.

Dent Control

(1) Statistics Year ended 31st December, 1959.

No. of complaints received and dealt with	197	(196)*
No. of premises surveyed	494	(742)
No. of premises treated	373	(345)

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1958.

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1959, was 5,428. This included 68 agricultural properties.

(2) Organisation

A free service is provided to domestic premises. Business and agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis.

(3) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

The Committee held two meetings at Winchester and Andover during the year, the Council being represented on each occasion. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.

Sanitation

1. Town Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks	-	30
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	73
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to a public sewer	-	12
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to cesspools		2
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	-	3
<u>Total</u>		120

2. Country Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks	-	71
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	88
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to cesspools or soakaways	-	18
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	-	64
<u>Total</u>		241

From the above it will be seen that 349 houses are not connected to a main sewerage system and 12 houses connected to the main sewer have bucket or chemical closets. Five houses were connected to the sewer, three houses with cesspools and four without drainage were provided with septic tanks, and two new houses were built with septic tank drainage.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service and 148 of these were cleared forthwith by the out-door staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were effected at 13 premises and 30 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. R.S. Offord reports that schemes for the reconstruction of the sewers in the Junction Road area have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval and approval in principle has been received.

This work is scheduled to commence in September, 1960, and will have the effect of relieving surcharge in the sewers in the Junction Road areas and preventing the recurring nuisance due to the backing up of sewage in house drains.

A new digestion tank has been constructed at the sewage works and is now in full operation together with reconstructed and new sludge beds.

Public cleansing facilities in the Borough have been maintained. A full weekly refuse collection service being given to domestic properties and more frequent service to trade premises. Salvage income has been maintained and increased. Consideration is being given to improved means of charging the incinerator and it is hoped to place suggestions before the appropriate Committee in the near future.

Public Conveniences

The existing public conveniences have continued to give a limited service to the public but the mens' conveniences in particular are far from adequate to cope with the present demand. The Borough Surveyor's Department has been asked to produce schemes for two additional conveniences.

Plans have been prepared for pavilion and changing rooms at the London Road Sports Centre and contracts will be let shortly for this work. These facilities will replace the very primitive forms of sanitation provided on these sports grounds.

Slum Clearance Programme

The programme as submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1955 under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 is as follows:-

Houses in Town Area	-	111
Houses in Rural Area	-	21
<u>Total</u>		<u>132</u>

The following is a summary of the action taken up to the end of 1959:-

Original Programme	-	132
Deletions	-	15
		<u>117</u>
Additions	-	13
		<u>130</u>
Action taken or commenced	-	65
		<u>65</u>
Remaining		<u>65</u>

Details of action taken during the year is as follows:-

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

(i) Houses Demolished

24, St. John's Road.
6, 7, 8 and 9, Woodhouse
53, New Street.
27 and 29, New Street.

Rehousing of seven families was undertaken by the Council, and in one case by the tenant himself. 27 and 29, New Street were demolished by the Council in default.

(ii) Closing Orders.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 15, Portland Place, 11, West Street, and 4, East Street.

(b) Clearance Areas

(i) Adelaide Road and Rack Close Clearance Area (5 houses)

This site was cleared during the year.

(ii) East Street and Union Street Clearance Area (3 houses)

This site was cleared during the year.

(iii) Pitman's Yard and Union Street Clearance Area (12 houses)

This site was cleared during the year.

(iv) East Street Clearance Area (3 houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 56, 58, and 60, East Street, and other buildings thereon was declared to be a Clearance Area, the land to be purchased by agreement, and if necessary compulsorily.

Negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year.

(v) Winchester Street Clearance Area (9 houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 46 to 62, Winchester Street, was declared to be a Clearance Area, the land to be purchased by agreement, and if necessary compulsorily.

It was decided to purchase land adjoining in order to redevelop the area in a satisfactory manner. Negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year.

Rent Act, 1957.

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	1
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	-
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	-
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6) Number of certificates issued	-

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	--
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	2
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	4

Part III - Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects

No. of certificates issued	2
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Public Health Act, 1936

(a) Moveable Dwellings

(i) Sites for Moveable Dwellings

The following sites are licensed and used for residential purposes:-

Harewood Garage, London Road	-	12 caravans
Icknield Way	-	34 caravans
Shaw Close, Weyhill Road	--	90 caravans

Representatives of the Council met the owners of the above sites in order to discuss overcrowding and the consequent large number of applications for Council housing accommodation received from caravan dwellers,

(ii) Moveable Dwellings

Applications for individual licenses were granted in respect of 33 dwellings.

(iii) Municipal Camping Site

The Council decided to close this site as it was no longer required for the purpose for which it was originally intended, i.e. to provide an alternative site for campers removed from the unsatisfactory New Street site. The site was cleared by the end of the year and arrangements made to dispose of the land for agricultural purposes.

Meat and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering

The lease of the premises used as a public slaughterhouse at Southend Road expired on the 1st July, and the Council were unable to obtain a renewal for a further period but an extension was subsequently obtained to expire on the 1st April, 1960.

In view of this, a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee was appointed to explore the possibility of providing a new public slaughterhouse. Several meetings were held, interested bodies and adjoining Local Authorities consulted, with the result that by December, land off New Street on the main Newbury Road was acquired, a contract for a prefabricated building signed, and quotations for equipment accepted.

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. R.S. Offord, commenced the construction of an access road, the laying of the water main and drainage by direct labour, and with the time saved by using a prefabricated building it seems probable that the slaughterhouse will be available for use by early April.

The slaughterhouse is recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as a Deadweight Certification Centre under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details of which are shown in Appendix 'D'(1). Over 14,000 animals were slaughtered and this entailed 507 visits and working a great number of hours beyond normal during the year including Sundays and Bank Holidays.

Reference to Appendix 'D'(ii) shows the very marked decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis. The tuberculosis eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is no doubt reflected in these figures.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

No difficulty has arisen regarding the disposal of condemned meat.

Voluntary surrender of all meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption is obtained and a certificate given to the owner.

All unfit meat and offal is weighed and immediately removed in special bins from the slaughterhouse to a separate fly proof condemned-meat-room from which it is taken by a reputable contractor who has entered into an undertaking to the effect that the meat and offal would be adequately processed in order to safeguard the public health.

All condemned meat and offal is severely mutilated and stained with a vegetable dye before it is permitted to be removed from the condemned-meat-room and a receipt obtained from the contractor.

Cysticercus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcasses and offal for the detection of lesions is carried out and details of carcasses dealt with are shown in Appendix 'D'(i).

Affected carcasses and offal are removed for cold storage for a period of 21 days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. This complies with Memo/3 Meat, but the carcass is labelled and a release certificate issued to the owner which permits the removal of the carcass at the expiration of the storage period. No difficulty has been experienced in this respect to date.

Liver Fluke

The continued loss of liver by reason of fluke (*Distoma Hepaticum*) is still a matter for attention. 158 livers and 133 part livers of cattle, and 24 livers of sheep, being condemned during the year 1959, but the majority of these are collected for pharmaceutical purposes.

Ascaris

This worm inhabits the small intestine of the pig, the larvae of which penetrated the intestinal wall and conveyed by the portal vein to the liver. Some of the arrested larvae give rise to whitish areas in the liver, commonly known as milk spots.

498 livers amounting to approximately 1,500 lbs. of liver were condemned by reason of milk spots during the year, and it must be repeated that measures to reduce this loss, which is general over the country as a whole, should be actively pursued by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Apart from the loss of liver mentioned, ascaris affects the growth of pigs, and in many cases causes death in young pigs.

Knacker's Yard

There are no Knackers' Yards in the Borough. The old Knacker premises at Andover Down which was used for cutting up cat and dog meat ceased to be used for this purpose.

Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is classified as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find regular and seasonal employment in its various branches.

The groups of beds in the Borough of Andover cover an area of approximately 14 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road.

Regular inspections of watercress beds and packing premises are made and 24 samples of water and 3 of cress are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination in this connection.

Improved facilities for the washing of cress were provided at one group of beds and water closets and personal washing accommodation at another.

Atmospheric Pollution

Complaints regarding pollution from a boiler burning wood waste were investigated and remedial measures taken, also a grit nuisance from a laundry boiler burning coke breeze was abated by change of fuel and advice on stoking.

Nuisance from Pigeons

Considerable nuisance was experienced from pigeons, particularly on the Guildhall. Trapping was carried out on the roof with the result that 52 were humanely destroyed during the year. A proprietary brand of repellent was used on a Bank with some success. Racing pigeons are returned to the owners through the recognised organisations.

Miscellaneous Licences Issued

Game Dealers Licences

Eleven licences were in force at the end of the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act provides for the licensing of persons keeping pet shops subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

Two licences were granted in respect of shops selling goldfish, birds and small domestic animals.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under this Act, certain premises wherein any of the filling materials prescribed in the Act are used for upholstery, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., have to be registered with the Council. The only premises required to be registered are those used by Enham Industries, Enham Alamein, and these were inspected twice during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1953 to 1954.

The above Act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, the licensing of slaughtermen, and for purposes connected therewith, and covers the kinds of animals and types of instruments to be specified in the licence. Nine applications for licences were granted for a period of twelve months in each case, and one for four months. Action regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act was not found necessary during the year.

The Temple-Cox and Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the Public Slaughterhouse. An Electroethaler is used for stunning pigs and sheep. Every endeavour is made to ensure that all animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering and a demonstration of the methods employed is given to anyone interested.

Market Stalls and Street Traders

The Saturday street market continues and the number of stall-holders selling foodstuffs is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	5		
Fish	-	2		
Sweets	-	1		
Canned and Pre-packed goods	-	1	Butcher	- 1

A standpipe is fixed in the Market Place so that traders can obtain water, but the provision of adequate washing facilities with hot water, soap and towels is an urgent necessity in the Market Place; also in the men's conveniences.

The number of Street Traders, other than stall-holders, is as follows:

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	4
Grocery and Provisions	-	1
Butchers	-	2
Fish	-	2
Ice-Cream	-	2

In addition to the control under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the Council have adopted byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping, etc. of food, and the sale of food in the open air, also Byelaws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

Borough Market

Sales by auction of poultry (live and dressed) rabbits and hares, and miscellaneous foodstuffs, take place on Fridays at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sale.

An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market. The storage and disposal of egg yolks from breakages was found to be satisfactory.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

(i) Number of Premises

The following gives the number of food premises by type of business:-

Butchers	-	12	
Grocers	-	13	
Bakehouses	-	8	
Works Canteens	-	8	
Fish Friers	-	3	
School Kitchens			
and Canteens	-	15	
General Stores	-	30	
Greengrocers	-	13	
Cafes and			
Restaurants	-	29	
Dairies	-	8	
Wet Fishmongers	-	4	
Licensed Premises	-	38	
Slaughterhouses			
Private	-	Nil	
Public	-	1	
Ice-Cream Retailers	-	48	
Ice-Cream			
Manufacturers	-	3	<u>Total</u> 233

(ii) Registered Premises

The following is the number of food premises by type registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture and storage of ice-cream	3
Storage and sale of ice-cream	48
Manufacture of sausages	13
Manufacture of pies	2
Cooking of hams	4
Frying of fish and potatoes	3

Number of Dairies Registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations,

1949 - 1954:- 8.

iii) Inspection of Registered Premises

The number of inspections is as follows:-

Ice-Cream Premises	-	107
Sausage Manufacturers	-	69
Fish Friers	-	11
Pie Manufacturers	-	25

Other Food Premises (not registered)

All types including Bakchouses - 32

(iv) Education

No special campaign has been carried out but much work is still being done on an advisory basis during the course of inspection.

(v) Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's refuse Incinerator.

The method of disposal of condemned meat is dealt with under the heading of "Meat and Meat Inspection." (Reference Page 30)

(vi) The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.

There are three manufacturers of ice-cream, one being on a large scale with modern heat treatment plant. One small scale manufacturer uses a complete old mix and the other a small heat treatment plant.

Temperatures are checked and conservators inspected regularly at all premises, and ninety-four samples of ice-cream from the above manufacturers and from retailers were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene blue reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that:-

- 75 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1
- 9 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 2
- 6 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 3
- 4 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 4

(vii) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1956.

Routine inspection of food premises is carried out and with one exception, all contraventions were dealt with informally without resort to written notice.

One butcher's shop was completely reconditioned and brought up to standard.

One cafe ceased business, the occupier being unable to comply with the Regulations.

Contraventions Remedied under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of notices served	-	1
Number of notices complied with	-	1

Shops Act

Shops Act, 1950.

Routine inspections are carried out covering the following matters:-

- (a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;
- (b) Provision of lighting and heating;
- (c) Facilities for taking meals;
- (d) Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays;
- (e) Evening closing;
- (f) Assistants weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;
- (g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;
- (h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

INSPECTIONSAPPENDIX 'A'

The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Houses (Public Health Act, 1936, Housing Act, 1957, and Rent Act, 1957)	278
Overcrowding	2
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	153
Water Supplies	65
Slaughterhouses	507
Animal Food Premises	2
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	312
Food and Ice-Cream Premises	224
Unsound Food	40
Shops (Section 33)	56
Schools	79
Bakehouses, Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers	48
Fish Friers	11
Market Stalls	72
Watercress Beds	50
Swimming Pools	39
Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites	122
Public Conveniences (including Inns)	34
Dustbins	6
Smoke Observation	2
Nuisances from:-	
Smell	10
Grit	12
Poultry	12
Pigeons	1
Owls	5
Piggeries	6
Bats	1
Rubbish	1
Infested Premises:-	
Flies	43
Rats and Mice	106
Wasps	321
Infectious Diseases	66
Miscellaneous	161
Exhibition	10
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,857</u>

1. Informal Notices

Housing Defects	19
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	12
Defective water service fittings	6
Defective rain water gutters over public footpath	3
Absence of dustbin	2
Defective dustbin	1
Dampness in caravan	1
Grit nuisance	1
Factories Act	1
Food Hygiene Regulations	2
Water supply	1
Dangerous well	1
Condition of sanitary conveniences	1
Flooding of premises	1

52

3. Statutory Notices

Housing Defects	3
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4. Statutory Notices Complied

To provide water supply	3
Housing Defects	3
	<hr/>
	6

5. Works carried out by the Council in Default

Nil.

2. Defects Remedied after Service of Informal Notices

Housing Defects	15
Drains and sanitary fittings	13
Defective water service fittings	5
Defective Rain water gutters over public footpath	5
Absence of dustbin	2
Factories Act	2
Food Hygiene Regulations	2
Water supply	1
Condition of sanitary conveniences	1
Nuisances :	
Moveable dwelling	1
Nettles harbouring flies	1
Bonfires	1
Grit	1

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COMPLAINTSAPPENDIX 'C'

The following is a list of the complaints received during the year and gives a good idea of the variety and amount of work involved:-

Blocked drains	125
Blocked W.C's	23
Blocked Sinks	12
Blocked sewers	3
Drains and sanitary fittings	18
Defective water service fittings	27
Housing Defects (General)	26
Dangerous Pavement	1
Dampness	4
Defective Hot water system	1
Water Supply	1
Overcrowding	1
Caravans	1
Dustbins not emptied	3
Absence of dustbins	2
Defective dustbins	2
Litter bin not emptied	1
Unsound food	15
Dirty milk bottle	2
Glass in bottle of milk	2
Object in bottle of milk	1
Water in milk	1
Smell	9
Rubbish	3
Smoke	2
Bonfires	1
Grit	1
Noise and smell from Animals	1
Flooding	1
Overflow of waste water	1
Chickens	1
Poultry feathers	1
Pigeons	1
Owls	1
Stoats	1
Bat	1
Stray cat	1
Infested Premises:	
Wasps nests	262
Flies	35
Ants	15
Rabbits.	3
Fleas	3
Cockroaches	3
Beetles	2
Bees	1
Red Mite	1

Total623

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	778	328	473	6,072	6,440	-
Number inspected	778	328	473	6,072	6,440	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	4	5	14	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	244	219	2	263	726	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	31.4%	67.4%	1.3%	4.4%	11.5%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	-	-	74	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.1%	.3%	-	-	1.1%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases	
	cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.
Carcases and parts of carcasses	6	91	47	58
Organs	--	22	70	75
Total:	7	1	118	21
Total Weight:	6 tons : 5 cwts : 22 lbs.			

Whole and Part Carcases Condemned: Tuberculosis

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1948	8.4%	29.8%	0.3%	8.6%
1949	6.2%	25.6%	0.48%	4.57%
1950	5.9%	25.8%	0.7%	6.9%
1951	6.5%	19.5%	0.3%	2.3%
1952	7.6%	23.4%	0.1%	4.5%
1953	8.6%	18.4%	-	2.6%
1954	13.7%	29.2%	0.2%	2.3%
1955	6.4%	12.5%	0.2%	1.8%
1956	3.8%	10.5%	0.2%	1.1%
1957	2.1%	13.8%	-	1.2%
1958	1.3%	5.9%	0.2%	1.4%
1959	0.1%	0.3%	-	1.1%

Other Food Condemned

Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

<u>Canned Food</u>	<u>Cans</u>		<u>lbs</u>
Tomatoes	175	Dried Fruit	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat	40	Fish	56
Fruit	37	Stewing Steak	37
Soup	3	Lentils	28
Vegetables	3	Bacon Hocks	24
Fish	2	Butter	23
Cheese Fondue	4		
Milk	1	<u>Total</u>	262 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Lemon Curd	1		
<u>Total</u>	266		

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 4 jars pickles, 24 jars paste, 1 jar ox tongues, and 1 turkey.

The disposal of this food is dealt with at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

Meat on Butchers' Premises

Home Killed Meat	407
Imported Meat	32
<u>Total</u>	439 lbs.

Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	17	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	95	18	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises.)	5	12	-	-
Total	115	47	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found,

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S1)					
Overcrowding (s2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)					
<u>Sanitary Conveniences (S7)</u>					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

Sections 110 and 111

There is one outworker on the list engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

No action necessary.

Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u> <u>Periods</u>	<u>New Cases and Transfers</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Non-Respiratory</u>			<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 -												
1 -												
5 -												
15 -		1	2	3								
25 -			2	2								
35 -		1	1	2	1	1	1		1			
45 -		5		5			1		1			
55 -		5		5			2		2			
65 and upwards			1	1			1		1			
<u>Total</u>		12	6	18	1	1	5		5			

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1959.
 (31st December, 1958 in brackets)

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	96	(90)	44	(39)	140	(129)
Non-Respiratory	8	(8)	13	(13)	21	(21)
<u>Total</u>	104	(98)	57	(52)	161	(150)

During the year the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 11 as shown in the second Table. There were 4 new cases, 15 transfers from other Districts, and 5 deaths as shown in the first Table. In addition, 3 cases left the area.

Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1959:-

	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			<u>Whooping Cough</u>			<u>Measles</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year							1	1	
1 year							4	8	12
2 years				1	1		8	6	14
3 years							6	7	13
4 years	1	1		1	1		8	7	15
5 - 9 years	2	4	6	1	1		43	40	83
10 -14 years	2		2						
15 -24 years									
25 and over							2	2	4
Age Unknown							2	2	4
<u>Total</u>	4	5	9	3	3		73	71	144

<u>Pneumonia</u>		<u>Meningococcal Infection</u>	
2 Male	Aged 15 - 44 years	1 Female	Aged 24 years
<u>Puerperal Pyrexia</u>		<u>Dysentery</u>	
1 Female		1 Male	

<u>Salmonellosis</u>	
1 Male	Aged 5 - 14 years
1 Male	Aged 15- 44 years

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations
Completed During the Year 1959

<u>Age at Date of final primary injection (as regards Col. 2) or of rein- forcing injection (as regards Col. 3)</u>	<u>Number of children who completed a full course of primary Immunisation</u>	<u>Number of children who received a rein- forcing injection</u>				
<u>Diphtheria alone</u>						
Under 1 year						
1 - 4 years	3	2				
5 - 14 years	2	24				
<u>Total</u>	5	26				
<u>Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Combined</u>						
Under 1 year	-	-				
1 - 4 years	1	1				
5 - 14 years	-	15				
<u>Total</u>	1	16				
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus Combined</u>						
Under 1 year	-	-				
1 - 4 years	1	1				
5 - 14 years	1	-				
<u>Total</u>	2	1				
<u>Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Combined</u>						
Under 1 year	103	-				
1 - 4 years	171	7				
5 - 14 years	6	441				
<u>Total</u>	280	448				
<u>Whooping Cough Alone</u>						
	2	-				
<u>Vaccinations (Smallpox)</u>						
<u>Number Vaccinated</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 & over</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st January-30th June	73	5	7	5	6	96
1st July-31st December	83	4	6	3	5	101
<u>Number Re-Vaccinated</u>						
1st January-30th June			1	3	24	28
1st July-31st December			2	10	25	37
						<u>262</u>

APPENDIX 'I'

Table of Deaths

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	(1)	0	(0)	3	(1)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Syphilitic Disease	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Meningococcal Infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	(3)	0	(1)	2	(4)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	(8)	1	(4)	3	(12)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	6	(3)	6	(3)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	0	(3)	0	(3)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	(8)	8	(9)	11	(17)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diabetes	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	(12)	8	(16)	24	(28)
Coronary disease, angina	23	(13)	6	(11)	29	(24)
Hypertension with heart disease	1	(1)	2	(5)	3	(6)
Other heart disease	21	(15)	21	(22)	42	(37)
Other circulatory disease	0	(0)	3	(1)	3	(1)
Influenza	1	(2)	2	(1)	3	(3)
Pneumonia	2	(3)	1	(2)	3	(5)
Bronchitis	6	(4)	2	(3)	8	(7)
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	(2)	1	(0)	2	(2)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	(0)	0	(1)	4	(1)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	(1)	0	(0)	1	(1)
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	(4)	0	(0)	1	(1)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Congenital malformations	1	(1)	0	(0)	1	(1)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	(13)	15	(16)	26	(29)
Motor vehicle accidents	1	(2)	0	(1)	1	(3)
All other accidents	1	(3)	4	(1)	5	(4)
Suicide	1	(1)	1	(0)	2	(1)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All Causes	102	(98)	82	(101)	184	(199)

County Health Services

Health Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins
Miss D. D. Woodcock
Miss N. White

District Nurse, Midwives

Miss E. M. Ford
Mrs. P.A. Smith
Miss N. Rutter

District Nurse

Miss M. Lowe

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover.

Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic	2nd & 4th Mondays
Child Guidance Clinic	By Appointment only
Child Welfare Clinic	Thursdays
Dental Clinic	By Appointment only
Eye Clinic	By Appointment only
School Clinic	Wednesdays
Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic	4th Tuesday
Speech Clinic	By Appointment only
Toddlers Clinic	4th Friday
Tuberculosis Clinic	Wednesdays
Immunisation Clinic	1st Saturday
Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic (Adults)	2nd Wednesday